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GUARDS TO FORM COMPANIES.

Regulations Under Which the Or-
ganization Will Be Governed

REMAIN UNDER POLICE CONTROL.

Five Divisions and the Companies Em-
braced Therein—Officers and Their
Duties—General Instructions—Squads
to Meet Tomorrow Night for Election.

In view of the changes to be made
in the Citizens Guard by company
formation, the following regulations
under which the organization will
be governed, should be interesting
to members:

The Citizens Guard is commis-
sioned by and under the command
of the marshal, and is organized to
assist the authorities in preserving
peace and protecting life and
property in the Republic of Haw-
aii. They shall be divided into
companies, — companies con-
stituting a division, such to be under
command of such officer or officers as
may be designated by the marshal.

DIVISIONS.
The First Division is composed
of those companies now existing
or which may be formed in the
city of Honolulu other than those
formed for special purposes.

The Second Division is composed
of the mounted company and those
several companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed
in the Island of Oahu, other than
those in the city of Honolulu, or
those which may be formed for
special purposes.

The Third Division is composed
of those companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed
on the Island of Hawaii.

The Fourth Division is composed
of those companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed
on the Island of Maui.

The Fifth Division is composed
of those companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed
on the Island of Kauai.

COMPANIES.

The companies shall be desig-
nated as First Company, First
Division; Second Company, First
Division; etc., and their officers
shall be: First—Captain. Sec-
ond—Lieutenants (2). Third—
Orderly Sergeant. Fourth—Quar-
termaster. Fifth—Sergeant. Sixth—
Sergeants (as required), not more than
four. Sixth—Corporals (as re-
quired), not more than four.

A division is commanded by such
officer as may be designated by the
marshal, who shall have full com-
mand of the division assigned to
him, and all orders concerning such
division shall be transmitted
through him.

A company is commanded by a
captain. Captains and officers of
companies to be elected by the mem-
bers of such companies, subject to
the approval of the marshal. All
orders concerning a company shall
be transmitted through the captain,
who shall be responsible for all
stores issued to his command and
shall make all requisitions for the
same. He shall have full charge
of and be responsible for the enroll-
ment to and equipment of members
of his command, such enrollment
to be subject to the approval of the
marshal and the commanding offi-
cer. He shall keep a book of
record, in which shall be entered
the names of the officers, and mem-
bers of his command (designating
to which squad they are assigned)
and their telephone numbers (if
any), residence, occupation, equip-
ment, etc., reporting from time to
time or in detail when called upon
to the commanding officer. He
shall call out his command when
directed to do so by proper author-
ity and shall take such steps as
may be necessary for the preserva-
tion of peace and the protection of
life and property in the district as-
signed to his company. When on
active duty he shall establish a
headquarters, where he or one of
his lieutenants shall be constantly
on duty and shall establish such
hours of duty as the exigencies of
the case may require, and shall de-
signate under the general super-
vision of the commanding officer, the
picket stations in his district, being
responsible to the commanding offi-
cer for the proper conduct of the
same. If occasion demands his ab-
sence from his post, he should turn
over the command to the next senior
officer, giving him detail of orders,

posts, and pro-

The sergeant as are ordinary

A sergeant assigned

responsible therefor. ..
five duty he shall keep a record of
the station, hours of duty, and such
other matters as may be pertinent
to the proper conduct of his com-
mand, reporting when necessary or
called upon to his commanding
officer. He is responsible for the
posting and relief of the pickets of
his post.

A corporal is practically a
roundsman, and when not on duty
as relief of the sergeant, shall ex-
ercise such duty. He is responsible
for the reporting on duty of the
members assigned to him and the
posting of pickets, as directed by
the sergeant, and their relief, and
shall assist the sergeant when called
upon. Members of the Guard must
at all times, when on active duty,
obey the commands of their super-
ior officers. They should have on
hand at all times not less than
twenty rounds of ammunition and
the loan or transfer of arms, except-
ing by order of the commanding
officer, is expressly prohibited.
They shall not, excepting in such
cases as prescribed for support of
rendezvous, leave their posts until
relieved. In case of an advancing
party, they should challenge
sharply at about twenty yards dis-
tance, "Halt, who comes there?"
holding their arms at port or across
the body muzzle up, pointing over
left shoulder, until duly recognized.
The sentinel should allow no one
to approach nearer than ten feet or
thereabouts, and should under no
circumstances allow more than one
person to approach at a time.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The company is commanded by
a captain, otherwise by the senior
officer on duty. This obtains
through squads, etc. A complete
record should be kept at head-
quarters of current events, so that
the officer coming on duty may
know the events and instructions
of the past period. At each assem-
bly, either general or relief, except-
ing in face of the enemy, the roll
should be called, noting the pres-
ence or absence of each member.
When a guard is relieved, he should
in no case be allowed to depart un-
known to the officer commanding
his station. The commanding
officer is responsible for the dis-
cipline of his men and should
therefore exact a faithful, correct,
and vigilant performance of guard
duty in all its details.

It is sometimes necessary to es-
tablish small exterior posts for
special duty. These posts are un-
der direct order of the commanding
officer of the guard and are visited
by his patrol. In case it becomes
necessary to send out a patrol for
reconnaissance, the sentinel should
be notified of such fact and their
general directions. In case of an
alarm of any serious kind the offi-
cers commanding companies will
take such steps as may be neces-
sary to insure the safety of public
and private property and preserv-
ing of law and order. This is best
done by establishing picket posts
within reasonable distance of each
other and having a reserve force to
be thrown out to support any par-
ticular post. They will in each
and every case, place themselves in
direct communication with the
commanding officer. Officers on
duty must remain constantly at
their posts, excepting when neces-
sarily engaged elsewhere in per-
formance of their duty.

When any alarm is given the re-
serve guard should be immediately
formed if the case is serious. The
officer in command of the post will
cause his commanding officer to be
immediately notified, he communi-
cating with general headquarters.
Immediate support should be sent,
such support to be as strong as cir-
cumstances may require. All sus-
picious and disorderly persons ar-
rested will be under the direct con-
trol of the commanding officer of
the post, he being responsible for
their security, until turned over to
the mounted patrol. They should
be searched and relieved of all ar-
ticles not proper for prisoners to re-
tain while in confinement. The
corporal posts and relieves sentinels
and instructs them as to their or-
ders and duties. No one should be
allowed to pass except by proper
authority, and no member shall
make known the countersign, ex-
cept to those authorized to use it.
Indiscriminate firing must be
avoided, and no sentinel should
open fire until fully satisfied that

wanders from his post, ..
does so at his own risk. Target
practice should be provided for as
frequently as possible. No person
can be enrolled as a member of this
organization, who has not taken the
oath of support to the Republic of
Hawaii. The arms and equipment
being government property, the
members are responsible for their
care and preservation, and the com-
pany officers should provide from
time to time for their inspection.
Members of the Guard are required
to report promptly upon alarm to
their commanding officer or failing
to do so, state the reason therefor,
with the least possible delay.

CHINA-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

North China News Tells of an
Understanding Reached.

The North China Daily News of
April 29th says: "A treaty of alli-
ance, offensive and defensive, be-
tween China and Japan, with a pro-
viso to allow Korea also to join and
enjoy the benefits of the said alli-
ance, has also been arranged be-
tween the respective Plenipotenti-
aries of China and Japan, to take
effect immediately after ratification
of the first named treaty; but this
treaty of alliance is supposed to be
a secret one, the terms of which
are to be kept from the knowledge
of the outer world. China, more-
over, engages by this treaty to em-
ploy a large force of drill instruct-
ors from Japan for the Chinese
land forces, and even undertakes,
when necessary, to entrust her navy
to the command of Japanese naval
officers. In this treaty, also, China
promises to reform certain parts of
her civil, military and naval ad-
ministration upon Japanese lines,
it being specially impressed upon
China that unless a radical change
be adopted by them China can
never hope to contend successfully
against foreign powers in the
future."

FIREMEN CALLED OUT.

A Smoking Chimney Causes a Gen-
eral Alarm—Incidents.

At 8:45 o'clock last night an
alarm of fire was turned in from
290 hack stand. While the
meeting of the Salvation Army was
in progress several Chinamen ran
out of Sam Yee Hop's fruit stand,
yelling "Hi yah!"
An unusual amount of smoke
was issuing from the chimney in
rear of the shop. The engines
arrived soon after the alarm was
turned in.

A ladder was placed against the
rear end of the building and the
firemen ascended to the roof.
Nothing was seen but a smoking
chimney.
Just at this moment there was
an explosion and a scamper of per-
sons from the front of the building.
On account of the pressure the
light hose to the chemical engine
broke. The sudden splash of the
chemicals from the engine spoiled
several suits of clothing before their
owners were fully aware of what
had happened.

A VAST WATERSPOUT.

Sailor on the Philadelphia Describes
its Appearance and Volume.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly be-
fore 3 o'clock, a large waterspout
was seen near the entrance to Pearl
harbor. It was plainly visible from
the Philadelphia.

In an interview with one of the
sailors who was an eye-witness, the
following story was learned:
"I was standing on deck about 3
o'clock, when my attention was
called to the darkness of the sky in
the direction of Pearl harbor.
"At first I thought it was
nothing but a rapidly approach-
ing thunderstorm. Closer observa-
tion, however, proved it to be some-
thing more.
"Before I was aware of it, there
appeared a column about the size
of the ship's smokestack but of
vastly greater length. Its base
was in the turbulent water and its
top in the clouds.
"I suddenly became aware that it
was a waterspout. Very soon the
column leaned toward the land
and in a few seconds broke with
tremendous force."

ENDEAVOR TO MAKE COMPROMISE

Neither France, Germany or Russia
Would Listen to Anything but Com-
plete Surrender—Russian Ships Were
Cleared for Action—Develop 1 or more.

Definite news from Japan regard-
ing the status of affairs between
that country and Germany, France
and Russia was a decidedly scarce
article yesterday, notwithstanding
the China left after a decision had
been reached on the ultimatum of
Russia. A letter was received at
the Foreign office, however, from a
man in close touch with the "in-
side" affairs of the Japanese gov-
ernment. The letter is dated Tokio,
May 10th, and gives the following
authoritative review of the situation
up to that time:

Ratifications of the peace treaty
were exchanged at Chefoo at 11:30
p. m. on May 8th. The Viceroy's
adopted son Li represented China
and Miogi Ito, Japan. Four new ports
in China, on or about the Yangtze
river, are opened, and the Japanese
have the right of importing machin-
ery into China and erecting factories
all over the country. This is really
for the benefit of England, Germany
and France. Germany objected to the
extension of manufacturing privi-
ledge and the German, Russian and
French ministers handed their for-
mal protests to the Japanese gov-
ernment. The grounds for the pro-
tests are:

First—Menace to the permanent
peace of the East.

Second—Menace to Peking, which
must cease to be the capital in
such event.

Third—Menace to the autonomy
and independence of Korea.

Accordingly, on May 1st the Jap-
anese Government informed Ger-
many and France, and on May 2d
Russia, that she would only retain
Port Arthur, Talienwan and Kin-
chow (the Regent's sword), and
would return the rest of the Liao
Tung peninsula to China for an
additional sum to be added to the
indemnity, stipulating, however,
that China should ratify the origi-
nal treaty.

The three powers on the 4th
instant refused this compromise,
and the Japanese Cabinet spent
the whole of that night until day-
light of May 5th in consultation,
and finally concluded to recede
from their position and accept the
ultimatum of the three powers and
return to China the whole of the
Liao Tung peninsula. It is said
that Japan will receive no further
indemnity.

When the Russian fleet entered
Chefoo, her ships were cleared for
action. So Japan has given way
to force, pure and simple.

She, however, retains Formosa,
which will become a great colony
and sugar producer. Harbors will
be constructed there as well as
roads and railways. The Chinese
have never subjugated the aborig-
ines, who are a savage, manly
race; but they will disappear in
civilization.

With very cheap labor Japan
will people Formosa. It is about
half the size of Ireland and is said
to equal Hawaii in its climate.

There is no spread of cholera. It
is mainly owing to a few cases
brought from Talienwan and the
Pescadores. There is absolutely
not a case in or about Yokohama.

HE SHOT THE CAT.

An Unknown Individual with an
Antipathy to Feline Species.

Shortly after noon Sunday a
man passing along Cowes' home on
Alakea street, spying a cat on the
sidewalk, for some unaccountable
reason, pulled out a revolver and
shot the animal. Neighbors rushed
out to learn the cause of the
shooting and found the man walk-
ing away leaving the struggling
animal on the sidewalk. Fortun-
ately for the man, no policeman
was in sight. However, there were
witnesses enough to identify him
and the men who are now on
his track, succeed in catching him.

ALL THE CLUBS ARE EVEN.

Poor Fielding and Costly Errors Cause Unknowns To Lose.

THOMPSON MAKES A GREAT CATCH.

Good Ball Playing During First Half of Game—Kams Fail to Score Until Fourth Inning—Woods Not Supported. Miranda a Weak Fielder Notes.

MIRANDA'S costly errors in right field Saturday caused the Unknowns to lose the third game of the league baseball series. Up to the sixth inning the game was a fine exhibition of ball playing. Woods made the effort of his life. He hoodooed the Kams with out and in curves and shut them out in the first, second, third, fifth and ninth innings. Through-out the nine innings Woods worked hard, but was very poorly supported. He showed bad judgment during the seventh inning, when the bases were filled, by throwing wild to home and allowing the Kams to score two runs. It is characteristic of the Kams that they can't play ball a little bit when

known. Miranda went out on strikes; Woods flew out to Mahuka; Willis got a clip on the jaw by a foul tip, but hit safe for two bases; White flew out to Ahia. Score, Unknowns 3, Kams 1.

The Kams came to bat in the sixth and, by hard hits, succeeded in adding three runs. During this inning considerable interest was manifested.

Lawlawa went out on strikes; Pabau hit safe to center for first, and reached second on slow throw from Ahiohi; Crowell sent a hot grounder between first and second; three bases and reached home through bad fielding of White and Thompson, making the score even.

This gave the Kams renewed courage, and they began hitting every ball that came.

Bridges reached third on hard hit over center; Mahuka went out on easy fly to Pryce; Lemon knocked an easy fly to right field, muffed by Miranda and scoring Bridges; side retired by Ahia out at first. Score, Kams 4, Unknowns 3.

The Unknowns failed to score, and the Kams came to bat in the seventh inning.

Woods, who fumbled and made wild throw home to cut off Bridges; the ball passed Ahiohi and both Bridges and Thompson came in; Aea and Ahia were thrown out at first. The

Kams were having everything their own way and would have possibly made several more runs but for the grand and startling climax which followed. Davis sent a swift ball between first and second; Thompson made a flying jump, threw up his gloved left hand and caught the ball. Thompson was apparently as much surprised in stopping and holding the ball as the audience. Rounds of applause greeted the phenomenal play. Score, Kams 10, Unknowns 3.

The game from this point was uninteresting and without a feature. The Unknowns failed to score in the eighth, but added one run in the ninth. The Kams made one run in the eighth, the ninth closing with a goose egg. Total score, Kams 11, Unknowns 4.

Following is the score:

KAMEHAMEHAS.

Names. AB. R. BH. O. A. E.

Pabau, c. 5 3 2 3 0 0

Crowell, c. f. 5 3 2 1 0 0

Bridges, s. s. 4 2 2 1 4 3

Mahuka, 2 b. 5 1 1 4 3 3

Lemon, p. 5 0 0 0 2 0

Aea, 1 f. 5 0 0 4 2 1

Ahia, 3 b. 4 1 1 11 3 0

Davis, 1 b. 4 1 2 1 0 0

Lawlawa, r. f. 4 2 1 1 1 4

Total. 42 11 11 27 14 4

UNKNOWN.

Names. AB. R. BH. O. A. E.

Willis, 1 b. 5 1 2 9 0 0

White, c. f. 4 0 0 0 0 0

Duncan, 1 f. 4 0 1 1 2 1

Thompson, 2 b. 4 2 1 2 3 2

Pryce, s. s. 4 0 0 9 0 0

Alwohi, c. 3 0 0 0 2 2

Miranda, r. f. 4 0 1 2 4 1

Woods, p. 4 1 1 2 1 0

Clark, 3 b. 3 4 7 27 10 6

Total. 36 4 7 27 10 6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Kamehamehas 0 0 0 1 0 3 6 1 0-11

Unknowns 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 4

Runs earned—Kams, 5; Unknowns, 3.

Bases on balls—By Lemon, 2; by Woods, 1. Struck out—By Lemon, 2; by Woods, 8. Left on bases—Kams, 5; Unknowns, 5.

Willis, 2; Woods, 1. Three-base hits—Crowell, Bridges, Lawlawa. Double play—Bridges, Mahuka and Davis.

Passed balls—By Pabau, 2; by Alwohi, 2. Umpires—H. M. Whitney, Jr., and George Lucas. Time of game—1 hour, 30 minutes.

Games Games Games Per-
Clubs. Played. Won. Lost. centge.

Unkn's 2 1 1 .500

Stars... 2 1 1 .500

Kam's 2 1 1 .500

NOTES.

The Kams made 11 runs off 11 hits. Get the band to play at ball games. Stars and Unknowns next Saturday. All the clubs are equal in per centage.

The Kams practised every day last week.

The Unknowns can stand more practicing.

How the Kams do howl when they get ahead.

The Unknowns must have a new right fielder.

There were errors galore during Saturday's game.

Woods made the first balk of the season Saturday.

Aea tried hard to hit the ball. His bat was a hoodoo.

An enthusiast suggests a new name for the Unknowns.

Thompson's phenomenal catch was long and loudly cheered.

Woods' curves the latter part of it.

There doesn't seem to be the Baseball Association.

The attendance at Sat was small, owing no doubt advertising.

Gauzel's "lovely eye" an Nicholson's "O-o-o" will be heard next Saturday.

If the Unknowns can't defeat the Kams, what chance will they have against the Stars.

The Kams played Aea Saturday instead of Kaanohi. Crowell took center in consequence.

Betting was two and three to one in favor of the Unknowns Saturday. Considerable money changed hands.

A police officer was stationed in the rear grounds to keep the kids off the fence. A native woman struck the officer with a whip when he attempted to remove her.

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Woods' curves the latter part of it.

There doesn't seem to be the Baseball Association.

The attendance at Sat was small, owing no doubt advertising.

Gauzel's "lovely eye" an Nicholson's "O-o-o" will be heard next Saturday.

If the Unknowns can't defeat the Kams, what chance will they have against the Stars.

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SLEEP AND

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Are out of the question with CUTICURA. It is an agony of agony.

A torture of tortures.

It is itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance.

It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles, filled with an acid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw, excoriated skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt.

It tortures, disfigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims.

They are often born with it. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail even to relieve.

If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but a single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure.

CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Blood," free.

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties which purify and beautify the skin and prevent skin blemishes occasioned by impure feet cleansing and impure soap.

FROM THE MOMENT OF BIRTH

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HACKFELD & CO.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Plunger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES, CRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment, Silesias, Sleeveless, Stiffens, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Maltons, Serge, Kammergarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt, Twine and Wire, Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Sheet Zinc, Shee Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, —ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Pacific Trading

COMPANY.

Near Custom House, Honolulu,

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese

Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

Japanese Manufacture.

Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit.

P. O. BOX 116 - MUT. TEL. 592

1616-17

Death to High Prices.

AN INDEPENDENT republic is a very pretty theory to advance just at this time, but when it comes to practice of future years, it is quite another thing. There is little guarantee that an independent republic in this country will not sooner or later enjoy many of the conditions of an independent monarchy. Selfish interests that would throw annexation overboard must finally suffer by their own folly.

ADMIRAL MEADE has to exercise quite as much care in keeping off of Venezuelan territory as Admiral Beardslee does in staying away from Pearl Harbor. Venezuelans are inclined to take the broad interpretation of the Monroe doctrine seriously, and when Admiral Meade and his officers were received at Caracas, cheered vociferously for Washington and Monroe. The Admiral was obliged to exercise the utmost diplomacy to prevent his visit being construed as of political significance and a demonstration against Great Britain.

THE attendance at the last monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association was not particularly encouraging and indicated a possible decrease in the interest that gave such promise at the outset. With the approach of the summer vacation, a slight falling off might be expected, but it is certainly to be desired that the present organization shall not go the way of predecessors of a similar character. The report of the psychology division shows that the students of the mind are thoroughly enthused with their work and will do their share to keep up an active spirit throughout the entire organization.

WITH the approach of the legislative session numberless propositions for new laws and opportunities for the expenditure of public money are brought into prominence. This is to be expected, and is by no means undesirable, since it provokes discussion, awakens public interest and ought finally to result in a proper selection of the objects which shall first receive the benefit of legislative attention. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the extra session is called to consider questions of paramount importance, and when those are disposed of it is time to adjourn and go home. The extent of the legislation then turns upon the question of immediate importance. It may be accepted as a general principle that the session will be as brief as possible, and that measures of a general legislative type will be passed on to the regular session of next year.

FAR from proving a bone of contention or causing dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Citizens Guard, the unanimity with which the new regulations have been adopted is one of the best proofs of the general opinion that a more decisive defining of responsibility was necessary to bring the organization up to the proper standard of usefulness. The military forms that have been introduced are by no means irksome in times of peace or internal trouble. Under the present formation, instead of members of the Guard running about wondering what is to be done next, they are in easy touch with the head of the military forces and may feel confident of being placed where they will do the most effective service. The company organization will also allow independent action, if the occasion requires it. It may be said with all truth that the military forces of the Government are better able to put down armed resistance than ever before. There need be little fear of a waste of force or money, with a trained military leader, who knows how to handle to the best advantage the forces put under his control.

postoffice are open to question. The building occupied by the postoffice department is inadequate for present purposes and its days of economic usefulness are numbered. The money that has been and may be put out in repairs would more than pay the interest on capital invested in a new and modern building that will always be a credit to the country and give ample accommodation with letter boxes and to spare. Though it were possible to double the present box-renting capacity, it will be comparatively few years before there will be a call for much more extensive rebuilding. This is a time when the expenditure of \$50,000 will be a greater saving to the country than \$2000.

SUPPORT THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

We understand that out of the appropriation of \$23,000 made last year, for the development of diversified agricultural industries, for the experimental growth of new fruits and plants only \$5000 has been used. The reason given by the Government for limiting this expense is, "no money."

We can fully appreciate the caution of the Government in the expenditure of income. There is need for the saving of every penny. The credit of the state must be kept up at all hazards, and the necessary machinery for efficient administration must be carefully maintained.

But the existence of a desirable population depends upon the ways and means of living. So far the whole community has depended mainly on sugar. What has been done in the development of other industries? Little enough. Why? Because no one has systematically attempted to find out and put before the people the knowledge necessary to produce valuable crops. Nearly all of the tropical plants will thrive here, and many will bring good returns. No one knows about them. To import them, cultivate them properly and make them profitable requires ability, industry, and close attention. In other countries the state takes the initiative and in many instances with great success.

At last we have something in the line of an experimental station. It is doing fine work. It has introduced several valuable plants which may greatly increase our industries. But it is crippled for want of funds. Public sentiment is quite indifferent on the subject. There is no suitable place for making the needed experiments. Valuable plants cannot be had because there is no place to raise and study them. The small patch on King street is a trifling affair.

A Portuguese has demonstrated how the Tokay and Muscat grape can be successfully raised here. We should have many acres planted with these grapes, as they can be exported to California at a time when the grapes of that State are out of season. The experiment station should be able to aid and assist any one who desires to undertake the business. Our oranges should fill the California market before the crops of that State are ripe. But orange culture is really unknown here. Any one who wishes to cultivate this plant should be able to get the most definite information at the experiment station. It cannot be done. There is no money for it.

A "live" business concern, whenever it finds its products are unprofitable, looks out for new articles of manufacture. It pushes out in every direction for new things.

It is certain that we can produce many valuable fruits and plants. But the important matter of finding out just what we can do is side-tracked into a small, insignificant patch of ground which is only laughed at. There are the grapes. Why are we importing fodder from the Coast at high prices? Because we have never tried to find out by

ful experiments what can be raised here.

If there is anything of greater importance to this community than the introduction of good and valuable ways of using our soil, the experimental station should be pushed for all it is worth.

WAR CLOUDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

While the war clouds of Japan are attracting the serious attention of the leading nations of the globe, the Argentine Republic and Chile are stirring up strife among themselves which is very likely to result in a passage at arms. The cause of the dispute is a favorite topic for South American wranglers—the ownership of territory. Argentina claims rich valleys settled by Chileans, and claimed in turn by the Santiago Government as included in their territory according to the treaty of 1881. Though South Americans might fight among themselves until their countries were depopulated it would not attract much attention outside numerous European creditors and Americans, who look with displeasure upon a possible disturbance in the balance of power among South American States. At the same time the prospect of a South American war is an interesting phase of the war epidemic that is developing with considerable rapidity throughout the world.

The people of the Argentine Republic are properly enthused with the war spirit, but their national treasury is depleted, and they have neither experience or material. Chile, on the other hand, has a strong armed force, and is importing German military officers to give instruction in the art of warfare. The South American Journal of London in reviewing the situation says, "So far as popular feeling goes in Argentina there is no hesitation—no halting between two opinions—and the national government at Buenos Ayres would seem to be quietly preparing for eventualities. The disposal of the ownership of the Misiones territory as a bone of contention with Brazil has removed one serious danger from the path of the Argentines, for there always was the possibility of an alliance between Chile and Brazil, and one of the first fruits of the settlement between Argentina and Brazil has been the signature of a treaty providing for the neutrality of Brazil in case of war. It is also known that a secret treaty has been entered into with Bolivia, the professed objects having relation to railway and other communications, but it is shrewdly suspected that this instrument is not strictly limited to business of this pacific complexion. Should war arise between Chile and Argentina, the impression is at Buenos Ayres that both Peru and Bolivia would participate, forming a new Triple Alliance. Argentina is without gold and without credit; nevertheless, under similar circumstances, Turkey was able to make a sturdy defense against the muscovite battalions during her last conflict with Russia."

JAPAN'S POWER FEARED.

"Japan succumbs to force pure and simple" is the manner in which a friend of that nation explains the action of the Government in acceding to the demands of Russia, Germany and France. In other words Japan's enthusiasm has not carried her beyond the bounds of common sense, and she refuses to jeopardize the power already gained by fighting a first class power, particularly the stubborn forces of Russia, which would undoubtedly have been the working arm of the European alliance, had the fight been precipitated.

While it is true that Japan has obtained all the territory that can be handled to advantage for some time to come, the motive that prompted Russia's action is an entirely selfish one and displays a determination to obtain sooner or later at whatever cost the long-coveted winter harbor. The attitude of the European powers generally also shows a disposition not to allow the nations of

and quarter according to their China, with character, backed on this free Japan all that was and put her fate practically free disposal of Europeans. But questions of military supremacy are of secondary importance when the struggle for the balance of commercial power opens, as it must very shortly. Not a little significance attends Germany's objection to the manufacturing privilege. The new territory to be thrown open is not altogether dissimilar to a second Oklahoma. The Japanese are simply waiting the word, when they will turn their surplus population loose, erect mills and throw their goods upon the market in direct competition with European products. Another important factor will be added in the rush for commercial gain, and the cheap labor of the Eastern countries is an item that cannot be overlooked.

It is very clear that a wholesome fear of Japan's growing power in the East exists among the nations of Europe, and while Russia wants a winter harbor, the other powers are fearful of facing the sharp competition in manufactures that will affect their interests quite as much as a passage at arms.

DR. PARKHURST'S REFORMS.

In a recent interview, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York City, said that "the cause of genuine reform never looked so dark as now."

Why did he say so, shortly after one of the most remarkable political victories of modern times? With a legion of reformers behind him, he had swept like a hurricane through the ranks of the trained politicians and scattered them. Over his victory everything was predicted; great reforms, purity in the administration of municipal affairs, a new and healthy public sentiment.

Soon, however, after the noise and shouting over the victory is over, he solemnly declares that "the cause of reform never looked so dark." Why?

Able, and supremely energetic as he is, the militant doctor does not understand the evolution of business affairs. He failed, and fails to see the vis inertiae of habit, and ideas. The life of the average citizen lies in a deep groove. He may be by great effort taken out of it, and may aid in channeling out new grooves. But, as a rule, he falls back into the old groove and moves in it. It is the achievement of a "great man" that destroys the old, and permanently creates new ways of thinking.

Dr. Parkhurst, in his reform work, struck against the machinery of the political parties, and, while he suspended its operation for a moment, he could not break it up. He made men better for a few weeks than they really were, and they followed him. He expected too much. He has gained much, in one sense, but he has not reached a political millennium. Men, in their political relations, express the sentiments of their daily lives, and if these do not improve their political relations do not improve. There are no "short cuts" to better conditions of life, political or otherwise.

The political leaders, even those of the Republican party, have not regarded Dr. Parkhurst's measures with approval, as it created havoc in the distribution of "boodle." So they have persuaded their followers that while the Doctor himself is pure enough, his followers are no better than they should be, and are only training after "boodle."

The evolution of reform, in a great city like New York, is a most interesting study. The victory of last fall was like the signal victory of 1872, when the Tweed rule was overthrown. Then the leaders piped a song of thanksgiving and the rank and file of reformers danced to it. In twenty years the rule of Tweedism gradually recovered itself. There is no reason for despair in political reform. Only very great and revolutionary results must not be expected. The lesson of infinite patience and work must be well learned.

JAPANESE COLONY ON MAUI.

Have Established New Church and School House in Kula Section.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE ISLAND.

Teachers Taking Examinations for Primary Certificates—H. P. Baldwin Elected to Ecclesiastical Council. Graduate of Yale Coming to Paia.

MAUI, May 18.—During Monday evening, the 13th instant, a dancing party took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilhus, of Hamakua, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Club. There was a goodly attendance of members and guests, and, to make the story short, everybody had a pleasant time. During one of the dances a dove flew into the drawing-room and extinguished one of the lights.

Edward Bailey is painting a large picture of West Maui looking down from Makawao. Mr. Bailey has been visiting Maui relatives, and returns soon to Oakland via Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Heydtmann are soon to leave Spreckelsville, to the regret of their friends.

High up among the corn lands of the Haleakala Ranch Company, in the Kula section, is a Japanese village of one hundred or more residents. Their occupation is raising corn, which they exchange for rent of lands and for the necessities of life at a store under the charge of S. Fukuda, who is not only the storekeeper, but also the policeman and chief man of the community. Recently they have erected a church and school-house, and have employed a fellow-countryman in the double capacity of preacher and teacher of English. During Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, an entertainment was given in honor of the newly-established school. Though quite a number of foreigners were invited to the exercises, few attended owing to the great distance to "Fukuda town."

Mr. and Mrs. Van Walkenburgh of Wailuku are enjoying a two weeks' outing in Makawao.

The Makawao church people recently elected H. P. Baldwin to represent them as a delegate to the ecclesiastical meeting of the Central Union Church to be held June 6th, in Honolulu.

Miss May Alexander of Oakland is visiting relatives at Haiku.

Inspector A. T. Atkinson returned from Lahaina during the early part of the week and has been spending several days in the Wailuku school.

At 10 a. m., the 17th, the teachers' examination began at the Wailuku school house. About thirty applicants for primary certificates wrote papers on geography, arithmetic, and will finish the examination this afternoon.

Miss Abel of Honolulu is a guest of the teachers of Maunaloa Seminary.

It is stated that a Japanese minister, a graduate of Yale College, will soon come to Paia to work among the Japanese.

During last evening, the 17th, a party of young people assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey of Haiku to welcome home Messrs. Lyle and Herbert Dickey. Many novelties in the way of parlor games made the hours pass most pleasantly.

La grippe still hangs on. During Wednesday, the 15th inst., the brigantine J. D. Spreckels, Christiansen, master, departed for San Francisco laden with Paia and Hamakua sugar.

Weather—Still and warm for most of the week.

NEWS FROM KAUAI.

Fatal Cutting Affray—Japanese Peace Celebration.

News was received from the Deputy-Sheriff of Kauai by the Mikahala Sunday that what might prove to be a fatal cutting affray took place at Malumalu school, Lihue, on the night of the 17th. A Chinese boy stabbed a half-Chinese in six different places. At the time of the Mikahala's departure the injured man was still alive, but his condition was very critical. Saturday was set apart for Japanese peace celebration festivities on Kauai. At Lihue the Japanese homes and stores were gaily decorated. A vacant lot was used as a rendezvous, where Japanese games were kept up during the day.

The cattle in the vicinity of Lihue were suffering from the effects of a drought, according to latest news.

Timely Topics

May 16, 1895.

Homo homini lupus—is a Latin phrase meaning "Man is a wolf to his fellow man; one man preys on another." The above phrase is one, which at the present time is of considerable moment to the people of the Hawaiian Islands. In the "good old days of long ago" we could leave our homes, and if occasion required even our places of business, and feel that everything would be as it was when we left; but times have changed, and with the rapid advancement of these Islands towards a closer relation with the United States, the attention that we attract abroad brings all classes of persons to our shores—the Tourist, the Capitalist, the Merchant, the Mechanic and Clerk, and the Burglar. Speaking of the latter class of individuals, there are several branches, viz: the Safe Breaker, the Train Robber, and the House Burglar.

At the present time the house burglar is the one who has graced our city with his presence, and to forestall his becoming too familiar it is necessary to use such means as will keep him at a respectable distance. Revolvers and clubs are all very well when it comes to a hand-to-hand fight, but you possibly may go too far and be amenable to the law.

We have a breaker that we consider to be the best ever placed on the market, it is the "Hendry Breaker" in 12, 14 and 16 inch cut. Many of these breakers and our Rice Plows have been sold and in every case have given entire satisfaction.

The Victor Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent us a number of their safes, of the size most suitable for Post Office, store and plantation use. They are "safe", durable, commodious, attractive and wonderfully cheap.

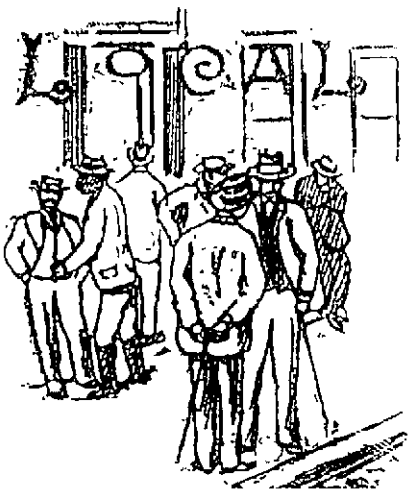
The Empire Washing Machine is built on the principle of not only the economy of labor to the user, but of rapidity and perfection of work turned out.

All plantations, machine shops, mills and anyone having use for belting are advised to see our stock of Jewel Extra Short Lamp Belting in sizes from 1½ inches to 12 inches double.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block.

607 POST STREET.



Trilby shirts have come to town. They are pink.

Mrs. G. P. Tulloch of Kohala is visiting Mrs. C. L. Wight.

J. D. Paris, a well known stockman of South Kona, is in the city.

W. H. Cornwell and Miss Kate Cornwell came down by the W. G. Hall.

W. W. Dimond, wife, child and maid departed for the Coast by the China.

The China brought 7 cabin, 226 Chinese and 25 Japanese passengers for this port.

Minister Thurston and a party of friends went to Pearl Harbor Saturday in the yacht Hawaii.

A special term of the Supreme Court will be convened on Thursday, May 23d at 10 o'clock a. m.

G. W. Macfarlane returned by the Hall from Spreckelsville, where he went to inspect pumping machinery.

The parlor of the Y. M. C. A. is being used as a reading room on account of addition work now going on.

The China will be put on the dry dock for general repairs and cleaning after her arrival in San Francisco.

A block of Hilo Sugar Company stock is offered for sale by the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

G. P. Wilder and wife, James A. Wilder, C. J. Falk, Ed. Dowsett and Miss Kimball were among the Claudine's passengers.

The old Chinese engine house is being very comfortably fitted up. The horse stalls are located on either side of the engine.

Commissioner Hawes will be at home to the public from 3:30 to 6 p. m. next Friday in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.

L. T. Kenake, the obliging delivery clerk of the post office, returned yesterday from a short recreation trip to Kauai. He is improved in health.

J. T. Waterhouse and family, Miss Burbank, T. C. Porter and Charles Hall were among the arrivals by the Mikahala Sunday morning.

Joseph O. Carter will act under full power of attorney for William W. Dimond and Mrs. Carrie H. Dimond, Honolulu, and Henry Dimond, San Francisco.

Material from the Coast for the new telephone line in Kau is expected to arrive daily. As soon as it arrives L. S. Augst will commence constructing the line.

Charles Hammer, who recently sold his harness business to Alex. Chisholm on account of ill-health, left by the China for a visit to the Coast. He will be absent several months.

Latest reports from Maui state there is no indication of trouble on that island. The people, however, justly feel the need of armed protection in case of possible difficulties or landing of filibusters.

Findings of the King-Burgett court martial were delivered to President Dole Saturday. It may be several days before the verdicts are made public. In the meantime the officers are allowed liberty upon request.

The Kona Coffee and Tea Association met at Kailua Thursday evening and drafted resolutions thanking Commissioner Marsden for the introduction of the "lady-birds," the good work of which was beginning to show itself.

Dr. H. A. Lindley, one of the most efficient and popular physicians on the islands, came down from South Kona by the Hall. He will remain in the city some time and be in attendance at the meeting of physicians to be held next week.

A peculiar feature of the epidemic of the gripe that has prevailed on the Philadelphia is the almost entire freedom of the crew from the malady. It has made a clean sweep of the ward room, all the officers having been more or less affected. Thus far, however, the members of the crew have escaped.

VOLCANO OF KILAUEA.

Well Known Artist There Expects an Eruption Any Time.

Stephen J. Cox, of New York, known the world over as the artist who sketched Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" and other works, has been stopping at the Volcano House for the past month. He writes C. D. Chase, the general passenger agent of the company, under date of May 13th, that he will remain until May 30th, if Madame Pele does not become outrageous. Just at present there is every prospect of an exhibit of her temper. All this morning vast volumes of dark brown dust and ashes have been thrown up from the lake in the crater, and everything indicates that it will ultimate in a fine eruption.

The weather has been very fine, with delightful, cool nights. It does seem that the people of Honolulu do not properly appreciate this sanitarium. It is worth a great deal more than it costs to come here and breathe the ozonated air and enjoy the delightful sulphur baths.

This letter, coming as it does from so great a traveler and well known gentleman as Mr. Cox, should have great weight with all who contemplate or need a change of climate and scenery.

POLICE COURT RECORD.

An Old Offender in the Toils—Bicycle Rider Fined.

In the Police Court before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning George Kailiwal was fined \$2 and costs for drunkenness.

For riding a bicycle without a light, Ah Choy who did not appear for trial, forfeited \$10 bail.

Ichikawa pleaded guilty to keeping an hotel or victualing house without a license. Sentence was suspended until May 23d to allow defendant to take out a new license.

Ah On, an old offender, and at one time an informer for the secret service of the police department, was charged with vagrancy and all sorts of prevarications to the police. Three members of the force testified against him. One month at hard labor, with an additional fine of \$2.30 and costs for drunkenness, was entered against his name. While going to the cell, Ah On told the officer in charge he fully expected six months.

TOUGHS IN THOMAS SQUARE.

Church Goers Insulted—Gross and Vulgar Language.

Persons returning from church Sunday evening, and passing through Thomas Square, were greeted with a chorus of voices giving vent to every description of vile and vulgar language. Instead of stopping at the approach of ladies and gentlemen, they followed and made all kinds of coarse jests. It was a fortunate occurrence for the toughs that their number was overwhelming in comparison with the few decent people who were passing.

It is learned in this connection that Sunday evening's offense was by no means the first in that vicinity. A gang of Portuguese and low white toughs are in the habit of frequenting Thomas Square, making it unsafe for peaceably inclined persons to walk through at night.

WATER AT KALIHI.

A General Scramble for Much Needed Commodity.

Quite an amusing incident is told by residents in the vicinity of Kaluapalena, Kalihi. While water pipes were being laid near the house of B. R. Campbell, a strong stream of water was allowed to flow over his premises and contiguous property.

It is a well known fact that water is a scarcity at Kaluapalena. The pipes now being laid are the first in that vicinity. People were out with barrels, buckets, pails and even bottles, to catch the water. Horses were brought to water, carriages and clothes washed, in fact everything that could be done with water was done.

To Grow Tropical Fruits.

Messrs. P. C. and E. A. Jones have purchased fifty acres of land in Keaan, Puna, Hawaii, from the Hawaiian Improvement Company. The tract will be planted in coffee, oranges, limes and other tropical fruits. An order will go to the Coast by the China for 1200 budded California orange trees. A log cabin will be erected on the land as an experiment in cheap construction.

PRODUCTS OF FORMOSA ISLAND.

Rich Territory Which Will be Ceded to Japan by China.

TEA EXPORTED IN QUANTITIES.

Commodities of Various Kinds Raised. Sugar Cane Production—Beautiful Scenery—Long Been an Object of European Ambition—Railway Building.

Formosa, which is to be ceded to Japan by the peace treaty, lies between 21 deg. 50 min. and 25 deg. 25 min. N. lat., and is about 100 miles to the southeast of China proper and forty miles to the south of Yoron, the southernmost island of Okinawa-ken (the Loochoos). The Lesser Luzons and Pescadores all belong to it, the whole area comprising about 15,000 square miles. It is rich in scenery as the name Formosa (beautiful) shows, and the soil being fertile produces abundantly. It has been, therefore, long an object of European ambition. The mountain range running through the center of the island is covered with luxuriant forests, of camphor and other useful trees. The southern part has a rainy season during summer, and the northern part during winter and spring.

The fertility of the soil has attracted numerous emigrants from Fukien and Kwangtung. Rice is chiefly cultivated, the methods of farming being entirely Chinese, except among the aborigines, but far better than on the continent. Farmers are very diligent, and get crops twice or thrice a year, but no improvements in their agricultural arts or in other arts have been made.

Next to rice, sweet potatoes are chiefly cultivated, and wheat and barley are raised in winter only on a small scale. Indigo-plants are cultivated largely in Northern Formosa; but as good indigo cannot be extracted except from young leaves, it is usual to plant a new crop every year. Peanuts and sesame are planted for getting oils. Ginger, turmeric and sweet melons are abundantly produced; banana, pineapple, nutmeg and lemon all grow very well.

The most important agricultural products are sugar and tea. In the western lowland of Formosa, sugar cane plantations extend as far as the eye can reach, in luxuriant growth, especially in the plain along the river Tamsui-ho and its tributary Hsin-chang-su-ho in the north and around Takow in the districts to the south of Tai-wan-fu. But the methods of cultivation being very defective, new canes must be planted every two years.

Tea cultivation has made rapid progress during the past ten years, the districts best adapted to it being in the northern half of the island, where there are two rainy seasons each year. In the southern districts, drought continues too much for tea cultivation. One traveling in the northern districts will see the plains and valleys covered with rice and sugar cane, and high lands with tea plants. Emigrants from the continent of China settling in these districts have cut down trees and planted tea in their place, so that all the districts around Ta-tao-cheng, tea manufacturing center, have been turned into tea plantations. The rain and mist there are so powerful in growing tea plants that no manure is used, yet the leaves are gathered six or seven times a year. The first, second and third crops are, however, the best in quality.

How much Formosa can produce yearly can be gathered from the following trade returns in the northern part:

	1882.	1891.	Increase.
Imports	1,485,310	2,251,188	765,878
Exports	2,533,413	3,101,366	567,953
Re-exports	6,308	51,880	15,574

Total.....4,055,029 5,404,434 1,349,405
Formosa has only a few harbors fit to be made ports, viz.: Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Anping and Takow in the south. All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, and the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of value come camphor and sulphur. Of the imports, opium forms the greater portion, and cotton, woolen goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In the decade, 1882 to 1891, the export of tea amounted to 27,884,180 taels, while the total of other exports was only 1,829,584 taels. During the same decade, opium was imported to the amount of 7,820,458 taels, while the total of other imports was 11,852,146 taels.

In southern Formosa, the trade passes through Anping and Takow, which are known as Tainan ports. The chief exports there in 1893 are given as follows:

	Hankuan taels.
Brown sugar.....	1,140,465
White sugar.....	132,289
Camphor.....	130,330
Other articles.....	169,804

Total.....1,572,891
The above total is, calculating 1 tael at 1.54 yen, equal to about 2,422,250 yen, of which about eight tenths are imports to Japan. Formosa has only poor roads, and rivers are mostly unavailable for conveyance; excellent sources of wealth have, therefore, to lie buried deep amidst mountains and valleys. Governor Liu Ming-chuan did much toward the development of the natural resources. Early in 1887, he obtained the permission for constructing railways; and, after encountering great difficulties, he was enabled to open the railway from Keelung to Pinnan via Hsin-chang in 1891. This railway is of single line, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 36 lbs. steel rail. Trains run on it thrice a day. Though the

minimum radius is 5 chains and the maximum inclination 1 in 40, the roads and bridges being very poorly constructed and the line being on the same level with the surrounding fields, great dangers are experienced in rainy seasons. Between Taipei and Pinnan there are two stations. Near Keelung a tunnel of 250 yards passes below a hill called Shih-chiuling. There are fourteen passenger cars and four engine cars, each train consisting of only two passenger cars. No freight car has yet been used.—Asahi.

UNSATISFIED LONGINGS.

WITH APOLOGIES TO RUDYARD KIP-LING.

FOR THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

'Neath the peak of Lanihuli, looking southward to the sea,
There's a green embowered city, and its there that I would be,
For the wind sings down Nuananu, and I hear the wild birds cry,
Come you back old kamaaina, come you back to fair Hawaii!
Come you back to fair Hawaii!
Where the blossoms never die,
Where the trade winds fan the spume of the peaks that pierce the sky,
Where the perfumed breeze sweeps by;
And the chequered shadows lie,
On the dim empurpled slopes of the distant Wai'anae.

The winds that sing their melodies in the tree tops overhead,
The sea that chants its anthem round the base of Diamond Head
Are but friendly voices calling, and its there that I would be,
Where the palm trees wave their welcome from the beach at Waikiki!
From the beach at Waikiki,
Sloping downward to the sea,
Where the wavelets tune their rippling to the murmur in the tree
Where the wild wanders free,
Making heavenly melody;
Come you back old kamaaina is the plaint they make to me!

Leave your glens of purple heather, leave your misty northern skies!
Leave behind your rugged mountains where the snow forever lies!
From the snowy crested summits, from the shadowy forest fane,
Sweet and low the syren voices sing to me the rapturous strain,
Sing to me the rapturous strain!
Come you back across the main!
But alas! for me sweet voices all your singing is in vain.
I shall never see again
The green slopes or grassy plain,
Nor the buds burst into blossom with the kiss of summer rain.

CHARLES H. EWART.
Dalbeattie, Scotland,
April, 1895.

ROWING ASSOCIATION.

By-Laws Passed Preliminary Reading—Regatta in October.

A meeting of delegates from the different boat clubs was held in the law office of A. W. Carter last night, A. G. M. Robertson acting as chairman. Those present were A. W. Carter, A. G. M. Robertson and W. C. Parke, of the Myrtles; A. L. C. Atkinson and J. A. Low of the Healanis; W. H. McInerney, George Smithies and J. S. Low, of the Leilanis.

By-laws for the Hawaiian Rowing Association were passed. The laws of boat racing and regatta rules are yet to be considered.

Regatta day was set for the first Saturday in October.

The annual meeting will be held on the evening of the last Monday in June.

The meeting adjourned to meet Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock, at the same place.

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

Everything in Readiness for Reception to Members Tonight.

In connection with the first view or reception to members of the Kilohana Art League tonight, it was learned yesterday that the exhibition this spring will exceed any of previous years with respect to the number of paintings.

The appearance of new names on the list of contributors lends credence to the fact that each year brings added interest to the realm of art.

At a late hour last night the committee, under the direction of D. Howard Hitchcock, completed the work of hanging and arranging. The entrance to the league rooms will be on Hotel street. A sign will be placed in position today for the direction of visitors.

The stairway is decorated in terra-cotta and buff.

The main hall is admirably arranged. The paintings are cleverly grouped on the neutral tinted walls. The electric lights are arranged with reflectors so that the light is thrown directly on the paintings, giving to the central portion of the room a soft and subdued effect, which is very pleasing to the eye. Added to this the arrangement of draperies and palms gives to the whole a decidedly artistic appearance.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Germans fired 30,000,000 rifle cartridges and 363,000 charges of artillery, killing or mortally wounding 77,000 Frenchmen, showing that 400 shots are required to kill or mortally wound one man.

NEW WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

Krag-Jorgensen Rifle to be Used by California Volunteers

Instructions Issued How to Handle the Weapon—First Organization to Receive New Rifles

The members of California military companies have been looking forward to the time when they will lay aside the old Springfield musket and receive in its stead the new Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle with which the United States soldiers are being armed.

The first organization to receive the new army rifle on the Pacific Coast was the First Infantry Regiment stationed at Angel Island.

In appearance, construction and operation it is similar to the Lee magazine rifle now used by the naval reserves. The rapidity with which the weapon can be fired causes the barrel to heat to a great degree, in fact to such an extent that those making the first experiments in rapid firing burned their hands. In order to inform the soldiers to whom the new rifle is being distributed the Secretary of War has issued the following instructions regarding the weapon, when heated by rapid firing:

After fifteen rounds fired rapidly (ten or more a minute) the piece should be handled only by the stock, bandguard, or metal parts in rear of the chamber, as the barrel becomes uncomfortably hot about this time, though the rear sights and bands will not be found so until from thirty to thirty five rounds have been fired.

In slow firing (at the rate of three or less a minute) the barrel of the piece should not be handled after from seventeen to twenty rounds. After forty rounds fired at this rate, handle the arm only by the wooden parts and those metal parts in rear of the chamber. If the leaf of the rear sight is raised during this firing (as it probably would be,) the sight can be adjusted, if done quickly, even after a hundred rounds, without fear of burning the hand.

Two hundred rounds, probably the maximum amount to be carried by any soldier, or even as many as he can possibly carry, can be fired rapidly without injury to the arm, other than the charring of the wooden parts in contact with the barrel.

If it be necessary or desirable to cool the barrel more rapidly than it would when exposed merely to the air, remove the bolt, depress the muzzle until nearly vertical and pour in water very slowly at first, until steam is no longer formed, when it can be poured rapidly. In service the canteen or cup could be used for this purpose. Owing to the large amount of water necessary to cool a heated rifle—from four to six quarts being required—artificial cooling would not ordinarily be practicable in the field. There is little to be gained, even if employed, as after 200 rounds one can handle the piece by the stock without burning the hand. The soldier will soon learn to handle the piece carefully after any firing, no matter how little, and artificial cooling by water should not ordinarily be practiced, as it may prove injurious to the barrel.

Note—The barrel of the Springfield rifle, caliber 45, using black powder, becomes too hot to handle (above the lower band) after about thirty (30) rounds fired at the rate of seven a minute. In other words, it appears to take twice as many rounds in the old rifle as in the new, to bring the barrel to about the same temperature. Until further orders, the following spare parts only will be issued to companies to be kept on hand for the repair of the United States magazine springs, rifle and carbine, main springs magazine rear springs, cutoff springs, stocks. In case of damage to other parts of the rifle, such parts—if they can be detached without further injury to the arm—will be sent, properly marked for identification, to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, with a statement of the circumstances under which the damage was incurred. If found advisable, the damaged parts will then be ordered replaced. Company commanders should exercise a careful supervision of all dismounting and assembling of the arm, particularly in cases where any part is injured. The authorized dismounting and assembling by the soldier, described in the rules for the management of the rifle, should be confined to what is necessary only for instruction under proper supervision, or for the necessary cleaning of the arm.

Up to the present date the War Department has issued 15,750 of the new rifles. By the end of the present year the entire army will be supplied. After the infantry is armed the Ordnance Department will issue carbines of the same pattern to the artillery and cavalry. The soldiers at the Presidio will not secure their carbines until the 1st of September.

Whooping Cough.

There is no danger from this disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It liquefies the tough mucus and aids its expectoration. It also lessens the severity and frequency of paroxysms of coughing, and insures a speedy recovery. There is not the least danger in giving the remedy to children or babies, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

BIG GUNS REMOVED.

Cannon Taken Away from Front of Executive Building.

One of the innovations of the new head of the military forces has been the removal of the large cannon from the conspicuous position in front of the Executive building. This is done in furtherance of the principle established by Colonel McLean that the attitude of the military forces of the Republic is offensive rather than defensive. When resistance is offered the military will go out to meet it rather than wait for an attack. The new arrangement relieves the Government grounds of much of its former martial appearance.

BY AUTHORITY

PROCLAMATION.

I, SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the Constitution, do, hereby call upon the Members of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii, to assemble in Special Session, at the Executive Building, in Honolulu, for the dispatch of Public Business, at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-five.

Given under my hand and the

great seal of the Republic of Hawaii this 13th day of May, A. D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
By the President.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
2994 1854-11

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

W. A. McKay,
George Hons,
Wm. H. Halstead,
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 20, 1895.
1895-31

TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1895, being KAMEHAMEHA I., will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government the commemoration of the birthday of Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 16th, 1895.
1895-3

Mr. Z. PAAKIKI has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 13th, 1895.
1894-31

FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with horse lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3869-1w 1612-4

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Shippers will please take notice that the AMERICAN BARK AMY TURNER, Leaves New York on or about MAY 15 for this port, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St. Boston, Mass., or to C. BEVER & CO., Agents, Honolulu, Agents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RESUME

Construction of New Telephone Line
to be Rapidly Pushed

LADY BUGS DOING GOOD WORK

Kapiolani and Suite Occupying Palace at Kailua—Big Luau in Her Honor. Confirmation Services by Bishop Willis—Roads Being Improved, Etc.

KONA (Hawaii), May 16.—Konaites feel that their star is in the ascendant these days, as they see the gangs of men at work on the roads, and the schooner loaded with telephone materials at anchor at Kailua. Mr. Augst, the telephone manager, will make his headquarters at Holualoa, and the line will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The people are already feeling the benefit of the work on the roads, and hope nothing will interfere with the work planned for the future. The worst pieces of the most used sections have been repaired first, and they are encouraged to hope that in time there will be a good carriage road through the whole district. And what a drive that will be! For variety of scenery, beauty of foliage and balminess of air it will rival the famous Volcano road.

An entirely new road is being built connecting Kealahou with the landing at Napoopoo. This will be four miles long and an easy grade for wagons. It will prove a great blessing to the people of Kealahou and vicinity, as the old road down to Kaawaloa is a nightmare.

The lady-bugs are filling the land, and, best of all, their "children are home" doing the good work for which they were imported. It is felt that an apology should be offered to Mr. Koebele and Mr. Marsden for doubting the little insect, and plead ignorance and great interests at stake. Small boys are making pin-money these days "bugging" for the planters, who are anxious to get the larvae at work through their fields as soon as possible.

Kapiolani and suite are occupying the palace at Kailua at present. There is to be a luau given in her honor on Saturday, May 25th, at the popular Sea Breeze Hotel.

Bishop Willis held confirmation services at Christ Church, Kealahou, on Sunday, the 6th instant. The following Sunday he held services at Kau. Mrs. Willis is visiting Rev. S. H. Davis, of Christ Church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wall are sojourning at Mrs. Yates', Kealahou.

Mrs. Greenwell has been enjoying a visit from her married daughters lately. Mrs. Howard Bryant has just returned to her home at Kohala, but Mrs. Gerald Bryant will remain somewhat longer.

SOCIAL BREEZE AT KAU.

Citizens Guard Formed and Other
News of Interest.

KAU, (Hawaii), May 16.—Kau was visited with a heavy down-pour of rain on Tuesday night. It will benefit the cane very much, but the district can stand a great deal more.

Bishop and Mrs. Willis arrived Sunday morning at Honouapo and held services during the day.

A social breeze struck Kau during May. It first visited Manager Walton's house where Mrs. Walton gave a delightful May pole for the children and a tea party for the ladies. Everybody enjoyed themselves immensely. Mrs. Walton had a pink ribbon with May 1st on it and a Brownie pin for each guest. Everybody went home well pleased and were full of praise for Mrs. Walton as a hostess.

The second breeze came with a squall and struck the beautiful home of Miss A. Cook, principal of the Pahala school, and her able assistant, Miss C. Carma. At a glance it was easy to see that Miss Cook spared no trouble and expense to make this the grandest affair of the season. The house was beautifully decorated with evergreens and Chinese lanterns. Dancing and games were kept up till midnight when all went home well pleased with Miss Cook's entertainment.

Mrs. W. P. Louch gave a tea party to the ladies of Pahala Tuesday.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company is breaking about sixty acres

of new land which is to be planted in cane and irrigated with the water recently found. Irrigation something unusual for Kau.

Mrs. Walton and Paty went through the woods back of Pahala and came out at the upper end. This was never known to have been done before. It was always claimed to be an impossibility as the woods were too thick.

At the response to a call by Mr. Walton for all supporters of the Republic at Pahala to organize a Citizens Guard some twenty-one recently assembled and organized the Citizens Guard. The following officers were elected:

C. M. Walton, Captain.
W. Wagner, Sergeant.
R. Ziegler, Secretary.

It is expected that there will be over forty members to sign. It will be known as the Pahala Squad of the Citizens Guard. Marshal Hitchcock is greatly in favor of it.

HAD A REBEL REVOLVER.

A Half-Breed Indian Arrested.
Colt's Revolver Found.

Saturday night about 7:30 o'clock Special Officer Huihui took to the police station a half-breed Indian, whom he caught with a 38-calibre Colt's revolver in his possession.

The facts in the case are briefly these. The officer was suspicious of the man on account of his general demeanor and decided to keep watch. He was rewarded by catching a glimpse of the revolver and a cartridge belt strapped about the Indian's waist. Entering a Chinese store on Hotel street, the man took off his belt and revolver, rolling the whole in his coat. When he came out of the store the officer followed and caught him near the reading room on Hotel street.

Investigation at the police station brought out the story that a man named Floyd left the revolver and belt at the Indian's house some time ago, and that when arrested by the officer he was returning the property to its owner.

The weapon is one of the same kind used by the rebels in the recent outbreak. The belt was filled with cartridges.

Although the half-breed was allowed to go free, a close watch will be kept upon him until the ownership of the belt and revolver is ascertained.

GUARDSMEN TO PRACTICE.

Land At Moanalua Given By Mr.
Damon For Purpose.

Division 3, Citizens Guard, will have a shooting range in the near future through the kindness of S. M. Damon.

Some time ago Mr. Damon offered land in the vicinity of Kalihi, now leased by S. M. Damon for dairy purposes. The trustees objected to the project on account of Sunday target practice.

To obviate the difficulty Mr. Damon offered part of his land at Moanalua for the purpose. This was immediately accepted and a range will soon be laid out.

W. H. Cummings, a member of Division 5, will ask Minister King for the privilege of taking a gang of prisoners to work on the range, butts and shooting shed. As soon as members of the division have acquired sufficient skill, it is their intention to challenge other divisions for a match.

INTEREST IN TENNIS.

Result of Tournament Between Boys
on Saturday.

Interest in tennis seems to be at the highest point just at present. The fever has been communicated to the small boys, who found satisfaction in a tournament at the Pacific Tennis Club courts Saturday.

A very flattering attendance of young ladies lent agility to the movements of the young would-be champions.

The preliminary and semi-final tournaments were played in the morning. Each set was best two out of three as usual. Preliminaries—Spaulding and Kleugel against Dillingham and Bond. Won by the former. Score, 6-1, 6-2. Berger and Hall against Cooke and Hartwell. Won by the former. Score, 6-0, 6-1. Waterhouse and Ross against Willis and Carter. Won by the former. Score, 6-1, 6-1. Semi-final—Berger and Hall against Ross and Waterhouse. Won by the latter. Score, 8-6, 6-3.

The semi-final tournament was by far the most stubbornly fought of the play. The display of science and cool-headed work in the first set would have done credit to older and more experienced players.

The final tournament of Spaulding and Kleugel against Ross and Waterhouse resulted in an easy victory for the latter. Score, 6-2, 6-0.

PROF. ALEXANDER'S OPINION.

Says Heliograph is Feasible But
Telegraph Better.

Names Stations Where It Might Be Put Into Service—Can Be Used At Night

MR. EDITOR.—I am in receipt of a letter from the Surveyor General in which he kindly gives me the result of his personal experience of heliographing between the islands. I would point out that in the postscript where Professor Alexander says the cost of operating a telegraph system between the islands would not greatly exceed that of running heliographs, he has evidently not included the interest of the capital outlay, and I did not suppose that the heliograph would be established permanently, but thought it necessary until there is electric communication between the islands. C. V. E. DOVE.

Following is Professor Alexander's opinion:

SURVEY OFFICE,
HONOLULU, May 16, 1895.

MR. C. V. E. DOVE.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of this date, in regard to the project of connecting these islands by a system of heliographs, has just come to hand.

The practicability of such an undertaking has been shown by the experience of the Government survey. In 1875 small heliotropes were used with complete success to connect the survey of Oahu with that of Molokai, at distances of forty-two and forty-three miles. In December, 1876, signals were exchanged between a station on the summit of Haleakala and the station of Puu Loa, in Kawaihae Uka, at a distance of fifty-five miles.

Mr. W. N. Armstrong in 1881 proposed a scheme for heliograph communication between the islands, and suitable instruments were procured from London. In the following year, during the triangulation of Molokai and Lanai, messages we exchanged across the Palolo channel, by using the Morse alphabet.

I should think that messages might be sent from Oahu to Hawaii by employing operators at four stations, viz.: Diamond Head on Oahu, Mauna Loa on West Molokai, Puu Pimoe in Honouua, Maui, and Puuhue or Puu Loa in Kohala. Probably signals might be also sent on clear nights by using powerful lamps burning kerosene oil or magnesium tape, fitted with reflectors and large plano-convex lenses. Such night signals have been successfully used in the United States Coast Survey at distances varying from thirty to sixty miles.

I remain yours truly,
W. D. ALEXANDER.

P.S.—My own opinion is that the Government should lay a series of inter-island telegraphic cables, the total cost of which would not probably exceed \$150,000. The cost of operating the telegraph would not much exceed that of heliographs, while it would be independent of the weather, and would work by night as well as by day. W. D. A.

Awful
dyspepsia!

Nearly dead!

All the pleasure in life seems gone forever

I can get no enjoyment out of anything.

I suffer terribly after every meal.

Miserable feeling all the time.

My blood is poor and thin, the doctor says because my food is only half digested.

I am nervous and capricious and have the blues.

Nothing I have tried will relieve me!

Nothing? That's wrong! There is something, and it will relieve and cure you. Brown's Iron Bitters

has cured thousands for many years past. Don't suffer any more. Get a bottle at once. It is pleasant to take, the dose is small, and it won't blacken your teeth. Brown's

Iron Bitters will make a new person out of you—give you an appetite—cure your dyspepsia. The genuine has two crossed red lines on the wrapper. See that you get it.

TO BE HAD AT

HOBSON DRUG CO.

Wholesale Agents.

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"
50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Pava and other vessels,
Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures
to any Analyses. Always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.
1654-3m

HERE'S AN IDEA!

A CHANCE TO GET A
Pair of Shoes

Ten Minutes Work!

The question among the business men of Honolulu is...

DOES
ADVERTISING
PAY?

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisement to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked.....

McInerney's Shoe Store,
Honolulu.

Ad. Competition.

The attention of out of town subscribers is particularly called to this competition—We want your ad.

Honolulu competitors may drop their envelopes in the box just inside the store door

Competition Closes at Noon, June 15, 1895.

Competent judges will decide who is entitled to the prize

McInerney's Shoe Store,
HONOLULU.

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in monograms.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING

BROS.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at the office of J. A. Martin

Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

FROM

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

AND AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Hops to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where off-bee can participate.

W. H. RICE.

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr. Norman Stallion..... Captain Grant Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1393-1v W. H. RICE, Libue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albion,

LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER 1892 £11,251,067 10s. 6d

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000 2—Subscribed 2,750,000 3—Paid-up Capital 687,500 4—Fire Fund 2,341,162 11 1/2 5—Life and Annuity Funds 5,052,141 10 1/2

Revenue Fire Branch 1,555,462 2 Revenue Life and Annuity 1,233,873 18 1/2

£2,789,335 0 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reinsurance 8,830,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 85,000,000

Total 93,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

1895 1y H. HACKFELD & CO

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reinsurance 8,830,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 85,000,000

Total 93,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

1895 1y H. HACKFELD & CO

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836

Assets 5 40,000,000 Net Income 9,079,000 Claims Paid 112,569,000

Takes Risks Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

1895 1y

Bishop & Co.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stocks and Bonds, Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1895 1y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

OF BERLIN

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

OF BERLIN

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the Dangers of the Sea at the most Reasonable Rates, and on the most Favorable Terms.

1895 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

OF DRESDEN

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Sea at the most Reasonable Rates, and on the most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

GOOD SPORTS AT PUNAHOU.

Annual Field Day of Oahu College
a Pronounced Success

WINNERS OF DIFFERENT EVENTS.

C. E. Hapai the Best All-Round Athlete
Won Six Out of Eight Contests Entered—Silver and Bronze Medals
Awarded—Result of Ring Tournament

Yesterday was annual field day at Oahu College. A large attendance of interested persons showed the boys that their efforts in the line of sports were highly appreciated. Among those present were President Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Mr. M. Hatch and a number of other prominent people.

The college colors were displayed at different points on the grounds, most prominently near the main entrance. Professor Berger's band was stationed near the main driveway and furnished appropriate music for the occasion.

Both the preparatory and collegiate departments of Oahu College were given a holiday, so that the enthusiasm manifest was above the average.

Following were the officers of the day: Charles Crane, referee; Prof. Brigham and Mr. Crockett, judges; Mr. Beckwith, starter, George Angus and Louis Singer, time-keepers; W. R. Castle, Jr., clerk of the course. The executive committee consisted of W. R. Castle, Jr., C. E. Hapai, C. H. Tracy, Mr. Beckwith and F. A. Hosmer.

Promptly at 2 p. m. the first heat for the senior 100-yards dash was called, C. A. Rice, C. E. Hapai and A. Lloyd appearing out of the four entries. Hapai made a beautiful run and finished in fine form. Time, 11½ seconds.

A. Rice came out ahead against F. Damon and W. Armstrong in the second heat, with a record of 12½ seconds. The final heat between Hapai and Rice resulted in a victory for the former by a record of 11½ seconds. Rice followed close behind in 11½ seconds.

H. Spencer won the junior 100 yards dash against E. Neumann, R. E. Bond and W. Damon in 13½ seconds. R. E. Bond, second, in 14 seconds.

In the 100 yards race for boys of 12 years and under, A. Castle won in 14½ seconds.

Out of the eight entries for putting the shot, C. H. Tracy won, throwing 27 feet. Sam Parker, Jr., followed closely with 26 feet, 8 inches.

The three-legged race was one of the best events on the programme. Out of the five pairs, C. E. Hapai and H. Waity won in 17 seconds for 100 yards.

N. Coleman, G. Martin and H. Kluge were entered in the 100 yards bicycle race. Coleman was by far the best rider and finished in 9½ seconds. Kluge followed in 9½ seconds.

The first heat of the 120 yards hurdle race, in which F. Damon, W. Armstrong and C. Rice entered, resulted in a victory for Armstrong. Time, 16½ seconds.

C. E. Hapai won the second heat in 16½ seconds against F. Greenwell and W. Rawlins.

The best finished race of the day was the final heat between Armstrong and Hapai. Armstrong kept ahead until the second hurdle, when Hapai made a spurt and almost overtook him. It required close observation to ascertain which finished first. The honors were given W. Armstrong. Time, 17½ seconds.

The event in which most interest seemed to be shown was the ring tournament, the best three scores of which are given below:

C. Rice—First trial, 2 rings, 7½ seconds; second trial, 2 rings, 8 seconds; third trial, 3 rings, 7½ seconds. Total, 7 rings.

E. Wilder—First trial, 2 rings, 7½ seconds; second trial, 1 ring, 7½ seconds; third trial, 3 rings, 7½ seconds. Total, 6 rings.

A. Judd—First trial, 1 ring, 8 seconds; second trial, 1 ring, 8 seconds; third trial, 3 rings, 7½ seconds. Total, 5 rings.

The best time made was by C. Rice's horse in 7½ seconds. Harry Wilder's horse traveled the steadiest of all seven contestants.

In the hammer throwing contest Sam Parker, Jr., won with 79 feet 3 inches. There were eight contestants.

Owing to the withdrawal of four contestants in the 220 yards dash, there was but one heat. C. E. Hapai won in 23½ seconds.

C. E. Hapai came out winner in the hop step and jump contest with 37 feet 11 inches. There were seven contestants.

The obstacle race was a pleasing and amusing spectacle. Eleven contestants tried to see which could slide through step ladders, climb wooden horses, crawl under fences and jump ropes with the greatest agility. C. E. Hapai was victorious. Time, 1 minute 1 second.

The 440 yards race was won by W. Armstrong in 1 minute, 2 seconds. There were eight contestants.

In the running high jump C. E. Hapai won easily in a contest with C. A. Rice. At 4 feet 7 inches Rice reached his limit. Hapai made 5 feet 1 inch with no apparent effort.

In the one mile race but two contestants finished in good form. A. Rice won in 6 minutes. S. Andersen finished in 6½ minutes.

The free for all greased pole contest was won by Olaf Ose after the grease had been rubbed from the pole by those who preceded him.

C. E. Hapai secured the best record as an all round athlete. His finishes were made in fine form. Out of eight contests entered, six were won by him.

In the senior 100 yards dash, putting the shot, 120 yards hurdle race, ring tournament, throwing the hammer, 220 yards dash, 440 yards dash, and one mile race, silver and bronze medals were given as first and second prizes respectively. Bronze medals and rosettes were given in the 100 yards race for boys of twelve years and under, 100 yards bicycle race and hop step and jump; the winners of the three-legged race, obstacle race and greased pole contest were awarded rosettes, both as first and second prizes; the winner of the running high jump contest was given a silver medal. The second man received a rosette.

WORK IN PSYCHOLOGY CLASSES.

Division of Teachers' Association
and What It Has Done

Suggestions to Add to Usefulness—Prof. Dumas' Good Leadership.
Until September

The Psychological Division of the Honolulu Teachers' Association will meet at Emma Hall on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 p. m., for the fourteenth and last time until September. The class under Professor Dumas' able leadership has been well attended, averaging about twenty-eight. Thirty-eight names have been enrolled. Several not being able to attend, the session closes with thirty-two.

In accordance with the trend of modern psychology, the work of the class has been based on physiology, studying especially the nervous system and its relation to the soul.

Two papers have been written—"The Relation of Soul Activity to Brain Growth" and "Size of Brain as Indication of Mental Power." It is hoped that at least one of these papers will appear in print.

To a certain extent measurements have been made of children and adults. Interesting discussions have taken place over the different corporeal expressions as indicating different emotions and the classification of sensations, etc.

As yet work on the special senses is but begun. Much has been touched upon, as one question so easily raises another—queries which must wait to be discussed with the new term, which it is hoped will bring in more who have time for researches—not merely tired teachers, but ladies of leisure, if there are any such. The presence of those in class who can read up is helpful to others.

Psychology as an assistance to the study of child nature, and as applied to the methods of child development and education, has also received some attention. Some practical tests have been applied by a few of the teachers in their schools.

Books of reference are needed by the psychology division and no doubt by the other divisions of the Hawaiian Teachers' Association. A suggestion has been made that there be a teachers' table in the Honolulu Library. Would it not be well to have such a table free to the members of the Hawaiian Teachers' Association? Many would be glad to find the American Journal of Psychology at the library.

TESTING PUMPING PLANT.

Machinery Worked Without a Hitch.
Final Test Today.

The official test of the new pumping plant commenced Saturday morning. The pumps were kept steadily at work until 9 p. m. at twenty revolutions per minute, producing 150,000 gallons per hour. The machinery worked without a hitch.

The second and final test will be made today, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning and continuing for twenty-four hours at thirty-six revolutions.

The strong pressure developed Saturday caused the main at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets to burst. It was soon repaired. The water was muddy for several hours after the pumps started, caused by sediment in the pipes.

WORK ON SUNDAY.

Operations Stopped at Lunalilo Home—Wiring Hawaiian Hotel.

On account of the scarcity of water at Lunalilo Home, it was deemed necessary to construct a windmill as soon as such a structure could be put up.

In consequence of this Mr. MacDonald, an expert in that line of work, was sent for. Being extremely busy at Ewa he said that Sunday was the only day he could spare for over a week. In obedience to the call, he came to town with a gang of laborers and started work immediately. During the day he was ordered by the Attorney-General to suspend operations.

The best part of yesterday was spent in putting in a new system of electric lights at the Hawaiian Hotel by the Hawaiian Electric Company. The work was not stopped.

SIX MILES OF NEW ROAD.

Manager Dillingham Gave an Inspection Party Saturday.

ACTIVITY OF CONTRACTOR BICKEL.

Nine Miles from Waianae—Heavy Rails Make Improvement—Beauty of New District to be Opened—Ohia Wood Tree—Most Excellent Road Bed, Etc.

B. F. Dillingham, manager of the Oahu Railway Company, with a few invited friends, made an excursion on the railway on Saturday last as far as the rails are laid on Waianae section, a distance of about six miles beyond the Ewa mill, or twenty-four miles from Honolulu. The party comprised forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen, some of them connected with the board of directors of the company, and others interested in the success of the enterprise.

It was the usual afternoon 1:45 train, in which are three passenger cars. The excursion over this road is always a pleasant one, but the cool breeze and the semi-clouded sky made it even more so than usual. To strangers it is especially attractive, as the varying scenic views along the route skirt the shores of the magnificent Pearl Harbor—the envy of all naval powers—with two ranges of mountains stretching from Diamond Head to Kaala of the Waianae range, and intersected with numerous green valleys, showing dense foliage along their slopes.

Little hamlets are springing up along the route, and those who take the trip only once in two or three months notice many improvements. The rice fields seem to increase in extent and number, and give every appearance of heavy yields to their owners, who are mostly Chinese. There might be more improvement in the fishponds that skirt the shores of the lagoon, and which, if rightly managed, might supply Honolulu with thousands of rich, luscious mullet, where now only hundreds are obtained. The railroad offers a speedy conveyance for delivering these fresh fish every day, if the supply were only in sufficient quantity.

The train drew up at Ewa Mill depot sharp on time, 2:57, and after dropping way passengers sped on over the new extension, which runs through the growing cane. But every one noticed the difference as the well-balanced and smooth track laid four or five years ago was passed and the new rails were reached. Still the new track is well laid on heavy ties, mostly seasoned ohia wood from Hawaii, about thirty inches apart from center to center. These, for the most part, rest on the limestone which abounds in this section and makes a good and firm foundation. It is easily worked and cut with a spade or axe, and no better foundation could be wished for. After leaving the mill, the road follows a bee line straight as an arrow for two miles, then a slight bend to the right and another three miles as straight as an arrow. These six miles show some of the prettiest railroad work to be found anywhere, and promise to furnish as smooth a roadway as can be wished. As a sailor would say, "It's splendid sailing over it."

The excursion party wanted to spend an hour here in the alagaba grove, but the too prompt engineer rang his bell right in the midst of the play, and the curtain dropped before anyone was ready to turn back. It was, however, a most enjoyable pleasure trip, and when the road is finished ten miles further, to Waianae mill, the writer predicts that there will be no pleasanter excursion than over this new road. It is already graded, and the rails and ties are all here, that it ought to be finished to that village—thirty-three miles from Honolulu—before the end of June.

About four miles from where the train stopped the road will reach the sea shore, along which it will skirt to Waianae village. Some four miles south of Ewa mill is a remarkable sea beach of fine coral sand, which may, some day, serve for a bathing place. It is a half-mile in extent, quite broad and smooth as a floor. It is said to be admirably adapted for a seaside resort.

A 5 o'clock sharp the train drew into the Honolulu depot, and a haphazard company never alighted from a three-hours excursion than that of Saturday afternoon. The 4th of July may be the date to celebrate the completion of the road to Waianae.

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stamm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a seige of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stamm is foreman of Merriam's confectionary establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this liniment, and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes especial pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

The ADVERTISER is the leading daily paper of the Hawaiian Islands. It has a large circulation and advertising patronage than any paper published in the Hawaiian Islands. Telephone 88.



Ivy Poisoning

Eight Years of Suffering

Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla
"G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."
"Dear Sirs—We have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be all you claim for it. My wife was poisoned by ivy when a young woman, and for eight years was troubled every season with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought hers was a bad case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought hers was a bad case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had."

No Sign of the Poison Since.

She is well and hearty. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip with good results, and have also given it to our four children. We are all pictures of perfect health and owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla. J. C. FREEMAN, Vandalia, Illinois.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that CHLORODYNE is a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the BEST REMEDY for ALL CASES OF EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—THE IMMENSE SALE OF THIS REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. BE VERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES OF 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128 Ounces. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 140, Pall Mall, London, W.

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